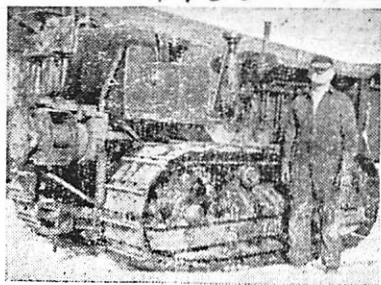


1938



C C C Camp Instructors—R. N. Jiacoletti, educational advisor; Leo Moorman, tractor operator; Alex E. Anderson, mechanic welder; Russell Nicol, mechanic; Richard Tatton, foreman.

From —> Emma Moorman  
7-29-91 654-3294

tion Commission:

"It is clear from the progression of dates, i.e. May 3 at Hell Roarin' and May 16 at Bowknot Bend some 16 miles upstream, that the voyage was south to north against the current. This would have made the use of a sail virtually imperative."

"If this analysis is correct, Julien may have been the first to complete a round trip on the river. Although (fur trapper William Henry) Ashley used hide-covered boats in 1825 in the uppermost reaches of the Green River, Julien's solidly backed autobiography on the rock at Hell Roarin' Canyon secures his claim to be the first to navigate the lower reaches of the Green River and Cataract Canyon on the Colorado."

What makes Julien's daring feat even more remarkable was his age at the time, estimated to be about 64 years.

Julien was an extraordinary fur trapper and explorer, Louthan said. An American of French-Hugenot extraction, he was born about 1772, presumably in the St. Louis area. He married an Indian woman there in 1798 and fathered three children.

In 1808, he had become well-established in the fur trade along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. At that time he was referred to by Secretary of War Merriwether Lewis as "an old and much respected trader among the Ioways," and was an important contact in a treaty with the Indians.

## BYU

Continued from B1

And not everyone who is accepted ends up enrolling at BYU.

For the 1989-90 school year, only about 12 percent of Utah County seniors applied for admission to BYU. About 89 percent of those who applied were accepted and about 69 percent of those who applied actually enrolled.

Twenty-six percent of BYU's 1989-90 freshmen population came from Utah. And 32 percent of that number came from Utah County.

In 1816 and 1817, he received licenses to trade in the still little-known upper Missouri River area. By 1827 (relatively late by mountain standards), he crossed the Continental Divide for the first time in the company of Francisco Robidoux to "retrieve some caches in the direction of the land of the Utes."

"Research has shown Julien to be an elder statesman among the so-called mountain men, with longevity that spans the whole era of florescence in the American beaver fur trade," Louthan said.

"As such, he provides a vital human link between the fiercely competitive earlier trade in the Midwest and eastern Great Plains, and the more dispersed and dangerous system that grew up in the Intermountain West. He represents both the full glory and final peetering out of the great peltry pursuit, which stimulated opening half a continent long before the cry of gold lured a torrent of humanity to the West."

Despite his relatively late arrival in the Rocky Mountains, Julien's mountain-man legacy has proved much more enduring than earlier trappers. He was a rarity in that he was literate, leaving his name on cliff faces along the Colorado and Green rivers. Some are now beneath Lake Powell.

It was the apparent dwindling supply of beaver that spurred Julien to explore the rugged and unknown

Green and Red mountains of Utah. By the 1820s, Julien was a man rendezvousing with the beaver hunters of that vicinity.

That prompted Louthan to look about the unexplored southwest. So, he says, see Julien's intent to claim the territory as much as to insure a venerable passage.

The inscription way from the eastern Utah southeastern to the Julien inscription at Arches National Monument is nothing is known to have been written by the writer claims California.

"He was not but was as Louthan said. Mississippi and obviously spelled into places where transportation appears he brought to the west."

The Western City and the I of Moab record of the Hell Ro most complete Julien inscription sure preservation while still allow

Despite the high acceptance percentages, Richards' admission to BYU is more difficult than it used to be. However, it's not any more difficult for Utah County students than it is for other students.

More people are applying to BYU because of the increased membership of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the school's owner.

"BYU is facing a larger and larger pool of prospective students. The church keeps growing, but BYU doesn't," Richards said.

No geographical considerations are used in determining whether to accept a student or not, Richards said. The school has no quotas and selects students through the same

has a higher g

"Some will don't feel they saying that surprised, that they can get them if they said.

One reason low percentage applying to BYU counselors know requirements are students else believe that n who want to a

John William High School. that is the ca forming stu

uce Louthan, dis- for the Bureau of and chairman of Historic Preserva-

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0	43
9	30
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1	41

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50		clr
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36		sno
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64		clr
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28		sno
45		r'n
44	.59	r'n
34	.13	r'n
28	.07	sno
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son, Arizona  
Yellowstone, MT

Time	F	C
1 pm	55	13
2 pm	55	13
mdnt	64	18
8 pm	44	7
1 am	53	12